

1.5 Joan of Arc

Warming Up

1. Discuss in groups pairs and make a list of the weapons used in the old times and in the present times.

Weapons used in the past

stones, bow and arrows, spears, swords, tridents, catapults, axes, daggers, cutlasses, etc.

Weapons used nowadays

missiles, hand grenades, bombs, guns, tanks, rifles, nuclear weapons, etc.

2. Imagine that you are the captain of your

school Kabaddi team. Your final match is against a very strong team. Your team members are sure that you will lose. How will you boost their morale? Work in groups and prepare a short list of what can encourage the team.

(Some points: pointing out your team's strong points-the opponent's weak points-the hard practice you have put in—the various occasions when teams have won unexpectedly, etc.)

3. Adding different prepositions to the same action verb changes the meaning the phrases, thus formed.

	Sentences	Meanings of the underlined phrases
(1) (a)	He promised to look into the matter.	investigate
(b)	He asked me to look for his lost book.	search
(c)	I shall look forward to your arrival	await eagerly
(2)(a)	An epidemic of cholera broke out in the village.	started suddenly
(b)	The thieves broke into the locked house.	entered illegally and forcibly
(c)	They broke up their friendship	ended
(3)(a)	You must carry out your duty faithfully.	complete; execute
(b)	Please carry on with your work.	continue
(c)	They carried off the trophy in the football matches.	won
(d)	You may carry forward the remaining balance to the next page	to transfer



1. Read the extract from G.B. Shaw's play 'Joan of Arc' and fill in the tree diagram:

Ans. Diagram is reaming

2. (A) Pick out from the play two lines that provide evidence for each of the following:

	Lines
(a) Her confidence	(1) The Dauphin will give me all I need to free Orleans. (2) I will teach them all to fight for France.
(b) Her courage	(1) She really doesn't seem to be afraid of anything. (2) The Squire's glare neither frightens her nor stops her.
(c) Her optimism	(1) If she can put some fight into him, she can put it into anybody. (2) I don't think it can be very difficult if God is on your side.
(d) Her determination	(1) I have arranged it all. You have only to give the order. (2) You said that you would not see me. But here I am.
(e) Her patriotism	(1) I will teach them all to fight for France. (2) You and Polly will live to see the day when there will not be a single English soldier on the soil of France.

(B) Using the above points, frame a character sketch of Joan of Arc, in your own words. Suggest an attractive title.

Ans. The Heroine of France-Joan of Arc

Joan, a well-built, strong country girl of 17 to 18 years, is brave and courageous and unafraid of anything. She is confident and asks directly for whatever she wants and is sure of getting it. She is optimistic and feels that if God is on one's side, one can do anything. She is determined to go to Orleans and motivate the Dauphin to fight the English and save Orleans. Squire Robert and the others feel that if anyone can put some fight into the Dauphin, it is Joan. She is extremely patriotic and confidently says that she will teach the French soldiers to fight, and soon there will not be a single English soldier left on the soil of France.

3. From the extract, find what the following are compared to and why:



(a) as easy as...

Ans. as easy as: chasing a cow out of the meadow. This comparison is made because Joan was a country girl and had probably chased many cows out of the meadows. Besides, cows are docile creatures and can be driven away very easily.

(b) as mad as...

Ans. as mad as: Joan, for Joan was planning to go to the Dauphin, who was frightened, and motivate him to fight for Orleans.

(c) The Dauphin in Chinon is like...

Ans. The Dauphin in Chinon is like: a rat in a corner, for just like a cornered rat gives up, he too had given up and refused to fight to save Orleans.

(d) The enemy soldiers will be driven away like...

Ans. The enemy soldiers will be driven away like: sheep. This comparison is made because sheep, who are considered to be foolish animals, can be manoeuvred and manipulated easily.

(e) Joan of Arc is a bit of a...

Ans. Joan of Arc is a bit of a: miracle because she is courageous, confident and determined enough to go to the Dauphin and motivate him to fight for Orleans. when everybody else had given up.

4. Say WHY? Write it in your notebook.

a) Joan wanted to meet Captain Squire, OR Explain why Joan wanted to meet Captain Squire.

Ans. Joan wanted Captain Squire to give her a horse, an armour and some soldiers and send her to meet the Dauphin. That was the reason she wanted to meet him.

2) Joan did not ask for many soldiers from the Captain Squire.

Ans. Joan did not ask for many soldiers from the Captain Squire because the Dauphin would give her all that she needed.

c) Poulengey, Jack and Dick had offered to accompany Joan.

Ans. Poulengey, Jack and Dick felt there was something about Joan, and that she was a bit of a miracle. Her words had put fire into them. They also felt that it was their last chance of saving Orleans. Hence they offered to accompany her.

d) why the French soldiers were always beaten. OR Give reasons why the French soldiers were always beaten in war.

Ans. The French soldiers were always trying to save their lives, and would run away from the battlefield. Hence they were always beaten in war.

e) Captain Robert Squire said, "I wash my hands off it."

Ans. Captain Robert Squire was uncertain about allowing Joan to go to the Dauphin. He could not believe that Joan would be successful in her mission. Even then, he could not



withstand her determination and confidence: he also felt that this was the last chance of saving Orleans, and that there was something special about Joan. However, he did not want to be held responsible for anything; hence he said "I wash my hands off it."

5. Using a dictionary, find the difference between the following pairs of phrases. Make sentences of your own with each of them.

Phrases	Meaning	Own Sentences
1. cut in cut out	(a) Interrupt (b) reduce or stop something	(a) The teacher asked Rohan not to cut in when she was teaching. (b) Planting a line of trees along the road will cut out the noise from vehicles.
2. be held by be held up	(a) before (b) Delayed	(a) The mayor wanted the elections to be held by the end of the month (b) The marriage party was held up in the traffic jam.
3. run away run for	(a) escape; go off (b) to compete in an election	(a) The kind king allowed the captured deer to run away. (b) The film star wanted to run for the post of Mayor.
4. be known as be known for	(a) to be called as (b) to be famous for	(a) The new boss wanted to be known as a good and kind person. (b) Nagpur is known for its oranges.
5. go with go after	(a) suit each other (b) pursue; follow	(a) Don't you think these shoes go with this dress? (b) You will never be happy if you go after money all the time.
6. put fire into put fire out	(a) inspire, motivate (b) extinguish	(a) The Chief Guest's words put fire into the young

		students. (b) Seeing trouble brewing, the minister advised his team to put the fire out before it spread everywhere.
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6. Do it own

7. Read the script from:

Joan (Girl) : Good morning, Captain Squire...
upto

...Joan : (simply) Polly and Jack have promised to come with me.

Write a summary of that part of the script in Indirect Speech in 15-20 lines.

Ans. Joan asked the Squire to give her a horse. an armour and some soldiers, and send her to the Dauphin. On hearing this, Robert angrily asked the steward why he had not told him that she was mad. The steward told Robert to give Joan what she wanted. Robert then told Joan that he would send her back to her father with orders to lock her up. Joan replied that it wouldn't happen that way: Robert had not wanted to see her, yet she had managed to see him.

Joan then asked him for a horse which would cost 16 francs. It was a big amount of money, but

she would save it on the armour, as she did not need a beautiful, fitting armour. A soldier's armour would do. She said that she would not want many soldiers, for the Dauphin would give her what she needed to free Orleans. Three men would be enough for him to send with her. She adds that Polly and Jack had promised to go with her.

8. (A) Make the following sentences Affirmative without change of meaning.

(a) **Negative:** I am not so sure, now.

Affirmative: I am unsure now

(b) **Negative:** He will not be able to stop them.

Affirmative: He will not able to stop them

(c) **Negative:** I don't remember.

Affirmative: I forget

(d) **Negative:** I can do no more.

Affirmative: I can do this much

(e) Negative: Sir, do not anger her.

Affirmative: Sir please replied from angring her

(f) Negative: I shall not want many soldiers.

Affirmative: I shall not only few sidiers

(B) Fill in the gaps in the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
1. success	Succeed	successful	successfully
2. inspiration	Inspire	inspirational	safely
3. safety	Harm	safe	harmful
4. harm	Think	harmful! harmless	harmlessly
5. thought	brighten	thoughtful/ thoughtless	thoughtfully/ thoughtlessly
6. brightness	encourage	bright	brightly
7. courage	hasten	courageous	courageously
8. haste	Verb	hasty	hastily

